Hudson Maxim Discusses the Era of Sutmarine and Aerial Weapons.

Time Approaching When the Battleship of Today Will Be a Floating Coffin-Torpedo Guns to Supplant Cannon.

Could we look into the future, as we can into the past, and view in perspective all the great events, what shattered hopes and d concelta we shou d trace de elict o seas of blood! The millennium, when universal peace shall prevail, is yet far off. For a long time to come blood and fron will be accompaniments of material prog-

By the lessons of the past, writes Hudson Maxim in Success, we have been directed to the improvement of the present, and by the lessons of the past and present improvements we may look with some degree of intelligence into the immediate future. Radical improvements, however, meritorious, always have a hard fight for recognition and adoption, and it will probably be many years before such a complete revolution will be effected in arms and armaments as the mest advanced inventors of the present time can now see must, scoper or later.

I predict that the battleship will soon become obsolete, that heavy armor-bearing face of automobile torpedoes, sent through the water, and aerial torpedoes, hurled through the air. On land and sea, torpedo guns will take the place of the present heavy high-power cannon.

The magazine rifle and the machine gun will maintain their present sphere of usefulness, and so will guns used for throwing shrappel and captater. Therefore, fifty years hence land arms and armaments will consist of automatic machine guns and magazine rifles, improved to the utmost degree of refinement, guns for throwing shrappel and canister and siege torpedo cannon, capable of throwing large quantitles of some high explosive. Projectiles will also be thrown from the torpedo guns, for the purpose of producing a vetl of smoke in front of an enemy's position, previous to an attack.

Torch bombs will also be used for lighting up an enemy's position at night, to guide an attacking party.

Doom of Buttleships. At sea, the battleship will be replaced by very swift and light torpedo boats, some adapted to carrying automobile torpedoes, and other for torpedo guns. There will probably be large cruisers, but unarmored, or nearly so-that is to say, they will carry armor sufficient to resist ordinary machine-gun fire, which will still be in use. These cruisers will be very large and very swift, and will carry buge torpedo throwers, and tremendous batteries of quick-firing guns of small caliber. Each of these will be accompanied by, or will carry on board, torpedo launches, provided

tion on the approach of danger. The large cruisers will be devoted principally to transportation purposes and to carrying supplies for the smaller craft, which will do the most of the fighting.

with automobile torpedoes, for their protec-

In the past we have seen improvements in implements of war followed by a decrease, instead of by an increase, in the number of casualties in battle, destruction of property largely displacing destruction of life; and, in future, me may expect that still more fighting will be done by machinery, and less by hand. Future wars will become more and more those of wealth against wealth; and, although bloodshed will not be entirely eliminated, the shedding of blood will be largely replaced by the spending of money. War, already vastly expensive, will be fourfold more so, fifty years hence. It will not be the deadliness of wars, as is often supposed, but their expense, which will make them un-

profitable and impracticable. As the very raison d' evtre of war is for the defense of the material interests of the nations, as these interests increase in maging to arms to settle differences will become greater, because of the far-reaching interference with established trade.

protection of interests when the very act shall entail the sacrifice of those interests. To tie the nations with commercial bonds will be to tie up the sword arm of Mars. It will, however, be many generations before the ties of trade will unite all nations and peoples in such bonds of mutual self-interest as will make peace secure bloody wars wars frightfully expensive, waged with engines so destructive as to appall the imagination.

The doubling of the range of firearms has had, as its logical result, the doubling of the distance between contending armics, and the doubling of the length of the lines of battle, so that the number engaged result of this dispersion is to lessen the cosualties and to increase the time and expense of gaining a victory.

The modus operandi of successful fighting. attack to concentrate its force upon a given point, usually the center of the enemy's upon the wings and destroy them in suc-Napoleon stated that the secret of winning a battle consists in being Strongest upon a given point.

swords, spears and bows and arrows, it was necessary to come to close quarters and it was, therefore, necessary for the attack to mass upon the point to be struck and to expose itself accordingly

In those days, defeat generally meant an-

nihilation With the advent of the long-range modern weapons, it became unnecessary to mass the attacking party; it only became necessary to concentrate its fire. By this means, the same effect is produced as formerly, but without a similar exposure of the troops

Wonders of the New Explosives. At sea, however, the battleship still exists as a paradox to all true philosophy of modern warfare. It has been demonstrated that, with progressive smokeless powder, charges of any required size may be employed for throwing aerial torpedoes. and the pressure in the gun regulated exof the bighest results, and without any danger whatever of overstraining the gunexplosives, as strong as the most powerful dynamite, which can be thrown from ordpance at any required velocity with perfect I have recently developed a new high explosive called maximite, which is being tested by the United States governmore powerful than anything heretofore while it is so insensitive to shock that it may be not only safely thrown from ordnance with powder charges, but armorpiercing shells filled with it may be fired through armor plate, and the maximite will not explode until it has passed through A single shell filled with this material. fired from one of our largest guns, and exploding inside a battleship. would probably place her hors de combat

The present twelve-inch sea coast rifle

FIGHTING FIFTY YEARS HENCE of the United States army weight fiftyprojectile weighing 1,000 pounds. This shell will carry about seventy-five pounds of maximite. A torpedo gun, however, may be made of the same weight as the twelve-inch gup, but with twice as large a bore, which would be capable of throwing WONDERS OF THE NEW EXPLOSIVES projectiles carrying half a ton of maximite at very high velocity. This gun would be capable of throwing a ton of maximite a distance of five miles. Such a quantity of high explosive, striking a battleship, would not require to penetrate armorplate in order to effect its destruction, and, striking in the water anywhere within twentyfive to fifty feet of a battleship, it would sink !! Torpedo Guns Will Supplant Cannon

I predict that in the future large torpedo guns, capable of throwing such quantities of high explosives as to render armor plate useless, will replace the heavier cannon now carried on shipboard. I have also invented a new compound called motorite, a material capable of burning without atmospheric oxygen, producing a very hot flame. It is proposed to burn this material in a confined space, under pressure, and utilize the heat of the products of combustion, or flame, to evaporate water by directly mixing the water with the flame. No boiler will be required. The products of combustion and the steam thus generated will be utilized for driving turbines for the propulsion of torpedo hoats and automobile torpedoes. Experiments have already been concluded which demonstrate the perfect practicability and utility of this invention A torpedo bost such as that already designed would be adapted to travel on the surface of the water in the same manner vessels will be found impracticable in the as the torpede boats and torpede boat destroyers now in use. It would be supplied with ordinary steam boilers and steam engines, of sufficient horse power for its propulsion at a speed of from ten to fifteen miles an hour. This speed would be great enough for all ordinary purposes, when cruising about, and the engines and botters would not weigh more than a quarter as much as those now employed.

In place of the extra weight of engines and boilers thus saved I propose to carry a quantity of motorite, with auxiliary engines and turbines, sufficient to develop enough horse power to propel the boat through the water at the speed of the fastest express train-say, at the rate of a

David and Goliath in Sea Fights.

Means will be provided for regulating the combustion of the motorite, so that only just such a quantity as desired may be burned in a given period. It is intended that, before going into action, this motorite-driven torpedo boat will assume a semi submerged position, leaving above water only its lookout tower and a long, thin back, simply for flotation purposes.

This boat, sighting, at a distance of ten miles, a battleship going at a high speed of twenty miles an hour, would be able to gain upon it at the rate of forty miles an hour, and overtake it in fifteen minutes.

As so little of the torpedo boat would show above the surface, and as its speed would be so great, it would be practically impossible for the battleship to hit it with any of its larger guns; and, as the lookout tower would be armored, machine gun fire would have no effect upon it. The torpedo boat would rush upon the battleship, launch two or three automobile torpedoes, the latter also driven with motorite, and capable of traveling at the rate of a mile a minute, and, within a few seconds, there would be but a ripple of the sea to mark the spot where the ocean leviathan plunged to the bottom, with all her human freight.

ANDREW JACKSON AS A SOLDIER.

Mistakes Blotted Out by His Triumph at New Orleans.

General F. V. Greene in Scribner's, there is aim no parallel to that of Jackson. He treated his militia with the utmost harshness, but they worshipped him and rendered such the Indians, but it is believed by her alluservice for him as no other general ever got out of them. He was the terror of his superiors in Washington, his only idea of discipline being the enforcement of his own will against those above him as well as those under him; but he had such a hold on nitude, and especially in proportion as they the people by reason of his strength of become international, the danger of resort- character, his integrity and his great deeds that no one dared to call him to account for any of his acts. His fighting was always against Indians, except in his one brief cam-Wars will no longer be waged for the paign at New Orleans; the theater of this campaign was a six-mile plot, where there was no opportunity for strategy or grand tactics, or the exercise of any of the qualities of generalship except one; he selected and fortified a position about 1,000 yards long, with one flank on the river and the other on a swamp, and the enemy dashed himself to pieces against it. But his enemy was the best regular troops in Europe, who him unperishable fame as a great sol-

dier. . . .

He had attacked the British advances on the night of their arrival (December 23) on covers four times the former area. The the Mississippi, had resisted their counterattack on the 28th, had dismounted their guns and demolished their batteries by the superior accuracy of his fire, when they opened an artillery duel on January 1; and according to military history, is for the when they rashly attacked his intrenchments across an open field on January 8 third wounded. In one regiment 505 were killed or wounded out of a total of 775. The Formerly, when soldiers fought with losses of the whole command were 2.036. out of 6,000 engaged. Jackson lost only eight killed and thirteen wounded on his own side of the river, and counting the losses in Morgan's command on the west bank the aggregate was only seventy-one. It is hard to find in military annals a record of a defeat so complete, under such unfavorable circumstances. On the British side were regular troops, the veterans of Salamanca, and Badajos, and Ciudad Rodrigo, commanded by officers specially selected for their skill and experience in actual war; while Jackson commanded the most picturesque and motley aggregation ever brought together. Two regiments of regulars, two brigades of backwoodsmen forming the militia of Kentucky and Tennessee, a battalion of free negroes, a detachment of Lafitte's pirates, a squad of French soldiers who had served under Napoleon, a battalion of San Domingans, another of Louisiana creoles, some sailors: setly as may be desired, for the attainment and Jackson towering above them all, riding the whirlwind, and "by the eternal" bringing order out of chaos. Nothing was lack-Furthermore, there are a number of high ing to heighten the dramatic effect, and in these three weeks Jackson gained a popularity among the masses of his countrymen which no error or indiscretion during the subsequent twenty-two years of his public life could ever shake or diminish. He remained in command at New Orleans ment, with a view to its adoption. It is after the close of the war, being retained in the army in the reduction of 1815 as one of

the two major generals. Stepped Into Live Coals.

"When a child I burned my foot frightfully," writes W. M. Eads of Jonesville Va., "which caused horrible leg sores for 20 years, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured me after everything else failed." Infallible for burns, scalds, cuts, sores, bruises and piles. Sold by Kuhn & hands from the table.

FIRST OF YELLOW TERRORS Indians, on the banks of the Obio river,

Editor, Pioneer in Yel ow Journalism.

CREATOR OF HOT STUFF IN WASHINGTON

Scored Political Leaders and Sen tenced to a Ducking as a Scold-Romantic Childhood Among Frontier Indians.

In demolishing the little red brick house near the corner of Second and B streets porthwest, what might well be termed "the cradle of the American newspaper woman" will be destroyed and with will disappear one of the most remantic landmarks of the national capital, relates the Washington Post. The modern structure which will arise in its place will retain no clew to the remarkable history which was enacted on this spot.

Although the newspaper woman of today might scorn the claim of following in the path hewn by Anne Royall, it is nevertheless a fact that she was the first American woman to enter the journalistic field and most certainly the first to found and edit a newspaper. Nearly seventy-five years ago this pioneer newspaper woman result of genius. converted the D street house into her printing shop, newspaper office, as well as missionaries and politicians, with a few exceptions, were welcome

Not only was Anne Royall the mother first to advance yellow journalism. Her papers, the Washington Paul Pry and subsequently the Huntress, were read with onder and terror by the greater statesmen of the day. It is probable that she possessed more energy than any other woman son, Francis Scott Key and a number of was sentenced by Judge Cranch of the cir- follow then in vogue.

a daring nature and a life of unusual events. Just who Anne Royall's parents Black Book." were has never been known, as in her was killed by the Indians in the unsettled territory now known as Obio and reborne out by any of her own statements or evidence in the archives of her own history.

Captive When a Child

self is about as follows: Her babyhood was but a dim memory, with a picture of a log but and red-coated soldiers in the foreground. The most distinct part of her life up to the time that she was freed in 1802 was the semi-civilized existence which she lived in the west. Her companions were Indian youths and maidens and she readily acquired their habits, ideas and ome of their impulses. It is said that on one occasion, when George Washington passed her in the woods during a huntng trip, he remarked to one of his aid-de-"There isn't an officer in the continental army that sits a horse better than that girl"-and as her shot brought Of all the careers in our army, writes down the buck he added: "Nor a surer

Anne Royall never gave to the world the name by which she was known to sion to the character supposed to have through the halls of the old capitol, her been taken from her old life in "The Tennesseean," her first novel, that she was known as the Snow child. However, through all of her career she still retained and indomitable will. She possessed with-Anne. In 1802 Captain Royall, an officer in the continental army and one of the heroes of Valley Forge, hearing that a who had been pursued and nagged at by

resolved to rescue her. Little of this romance is known, but the sequel tells that the dashing young soldier married the girl Recollections of an Early Day Woman who, to all appearances, and the Recollections of an Early Day Woman and Anglo-Saxon mold of her features, was of Indian blood.

After their marriage Captain and Mrs. Royall moved to Alabama, where the woman, who afterward accomplished more than any other woman of her time, began the elementary studies. Not only had she to learn the English tongue, to read it and write it as well as speak it, but the ordinary accomplishments of a civilized child, such, for instance, as mounting the stairs, drinking from glasses or cups, cating with knives, forks and spoons, sitting in a chair and sleeping in beds had to be learned-all these to be acquired after she she began the publication of "The Hunthad reached the ages of 20. Yet it was she, this woman with the savage rearing, who, in the prime of her life, was ranked with the thinkers of the Englishspeaking world, and caused more reforms in the routine of the government, unearthed and exposed more frauds than almost any ten men of her era.

Motive for Her Action.

It has been said to the discredit of Auue Royall that her actions in public life resulted from what she believed to be the injustice of the government, but if we judge by the philosopher who tells us that "talent can, but genius must" we are forced to conclude that Anne Royall's career in the public eye was the inevitable

In 1832, after the death of Captain Royall, his widow came to Washington to ask that private residence, where all but preachers, her pension be increased. An investigation by the court, which then controlled these matters, proved that Anne Royall had not married Captain Royall until one month of the newspaper woman, but one of the after his resignation from the Continental army and, disregarding his brave deeds in the revolution as well as numerous campaigns he led against the Indians, the court not only refused to increase her pension but cut it off entirely.

Thus thrown on her own resources she who has written in American history, but rose equal to the occasion and put to use such men as Daniel Webster, Andrew Jack the education she had acquired under her husband's tutelege and this, enhanced by the revolutionary heroes were her stanch her wide experience and fearless nature. friends, as was proved in 1830, when she fitted her for the struggle which was to

cuit court of the District of Columbia to In 1826 the published her first book, "Life mile a minute. Enough motorite could be be ducked-the penalty of the "common and Manners in the United States," in carried to develop this speed for half an scoid"-according to the old English law which she scathed the moral condition as well as social state of the capital at that Cooper in his most thrilling tales does time. This book was published in New not portray a more remarkable character | Haven and met with a moderate sucor interesting career than that of Anne cess. The following year she published Royall-combining great literary ability, "The Tennessecan," and in the latter part of 1827 the greatest work of her life, "The

She published several volumes of more early childhood, presumably in her eighth or less importance at the time and then year, she was stolen from her father, who returning to Washington from her travels over the north and the south she started the publication of the Washington Paul 10, 1900. The above laws and regulations mained with the savage tribes until she Pry. This publication opened a new era had reached womanhood. One biography of in the social world of Washington. Indifher states that she was born in Vir- ferent to criticisms or social treatmentginia in 1769; this fact, however, is not in fact, she rather gloried in the abuse of those who feared her-she did not hesitate to attack statesmen, from the highest state officials to the lowest officeholders.

She scoffed at the claims of the other The story of her life as she told it ner- | American newspapers-"free and independent"-and declared that they were owned by their patrons and feared to give any thing but honey to their readers lest bey themselves should go without bread. She openly attacked Secretary Cass, showed up the high lights and shadows of the "kitchen cabinet" and was, in fact, the first writer in the United States who dared to so dub President Jackson's secretaries. Secretary Ely was also one of her subjects of public tacked his political as well as private character.

John Quincy Adams' Protrayal.

"She is a virago errant in eneccentricities, the insane fearlessness of her attacks on public characters. She was the terror of politicians and especially of have ever known.

"common scold." She was hurriedly tried and convicted, and it was only through the intercession of Francis Scott Key, who appealed to Jackson, pointing out what a disgrace it would be for an old woman to be subjected to the ducking stool, that the sentence was changed to a fine and bond for good conduct for one year. This time Anne Royall did not waste, but with new vigor and deepened hatred, she pursued her old enemies, and in her third series of "The Black Book" showed up more corruption to the social and political spheres of the new country than had hitherto or have since been exposed. She hesitated at nothing that would or might reveal the dishonests of her enemies. She took a lively interest and an active part in the trial of Tobias Watkins and other noted cases of the day. After the success of "The Black Book" ress." which was the successor to "The Washington Paul Pry." During the life of this publication she was on several occasions threatened with another indictmen on the charge of public scold and several threats were made on her life. However she concluded to publish this until 1884, when she tired of her vocation and retired to the seclusion of her home, where she continued a series of publications along the line of "The Black Book." Her deep hatred for Secretary Cass, Judge Cranch and others who had persecuted her died only with her. Her last days were spent in Washington, where she was the friend and not infrequently the advisor of some of the greatest public men at that time. After her death it was found from her memoirs that she regarded Daniel Webster as the most remarkable man of her wide acquaintance. All in all. Anne Royall, with all of he bitterness and hatreds, in her sincerity and remarkable achievements, might well be numbered among the great.

JAPANESE RAILWAYS.

Over Three Thousand Miles of Iron Road in Operation.

Extension of the railway system in Japan goes on uninterruptedly, says Engineering. The most recent returns give the length of the railway lines as 3,635 miles -833 miles of government and 3,800 miles of private railway-on March 31, 1900. This makes an increase of sixty-five miles of government and 150 miles of private railway since April 1, 1899, a length of 215 miles in all. The principal private lines are the Nippon railway, mileage, 857 miles; Kyushu railway, mileage, 270 miles; Sanyo railway, mileage, 330 miles; Hokkaido Tanko railway, mileage, 207 miles.

A private railway law and railway busi ness law were promulgated on March 15. 1900, for the better exercise of central over the construction of railways and matters connected with railway work in general. etc., and regulations for the carrying out of the private railway law, setting forth in detail the method of obtaining official sanction to railway undertakings and the mode of operations, etc., were issued on August came into force on October 1, 1900 Sleeping cars were brought into use on the Tokaido line from the same date. Speaking of locomotiver, the above journal says that the Japanese railway companies, with few exceptions, have discarded American locomotives in favor of those of British manu facture, merely using up, but not replenish ing, their stock of the former, as they have experienced so much trouble from their bollers. It is only by one or two of the smaller railway companies and of the Hokkaido railway that orders for locomotives are still placed in the United States, and for two reasons-cheapness and dispatch.

For example, specifications were recently issued for locomotives for the Hokkaido railway for which British manufacturers were allowed to tender, but both the limit of time and the price obtainable were insuperable obstacles to the order being given to the United Kingdom. During 1900, thirt; locomotives were ordered from British fac-John Quincy Adams, in his memoirs, says tories, an order for twenty-four of them valued at £66,000, being placed in Novemchanted armor, redeeming herself from the ber. Two of the four sleeping cars which cramps of poverty by the notoriety of her are in use on the government railway came States. The former are found to be much better and to give greater satisfaction congressmen. I can see her now tramping While it is probable that those required for future use will be constructed in Japan keen eye searching every passerby, her thin | the United Kingdom will benefit by sup lips firmly set like that of a man, an old plying the fittings, such as wheels, sole woman, yet possessed of great industry bars, buffers and springs, which are no made here. The Formosan railway last the recollection of her Christian name, out doubt the most remarkable memory I year ordered six locomotives from the United Kingdom to be delivered at Keelung In 1830, the enemies of Anne Royall, those and steel and other materials for bridge making. To save duty the bridges are made

HERE AKE A FEW

OF THE

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that have appeared in The

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Letters of Travel-FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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Twentieth Century Farmer OMAHA.

Etchings of Everyday Life

Captain Allan D. McLean, surgeon at the mentioned?" asked the patron United States hospital at Muntiplupa, in the Philippines, writes thus to a friend in Detroit: "At present the general topic of the day is. What is Uncle Sam going to do had defeated the plans of Napoleon in with the new 'white elephant'-the 700 Spain. Jackson crushed them, and this one school teachers recently sent out here he fact blots out all his mistakes and leaves so philanthropically or upknowingly saddled upon himself. Without the commissary privileges, their salary of \$75 a month doesn't even keep them in food. They cannot speak Spanish and never will learn to understand Tagalo. The general impression is that it would be cheaper for Uncle Sam to transport all the Filipinos to the United States to learn the language there than to attempt the schoolma'am scheme. They have only been here two weeks, and have raised more powwow and disturbance than his backwoods riflemen mowed them down the whole army did during the palmy days position, and crush it, and then to turn at less than 200 yards as the mower cuts of the insurrection. Since leaving the lished some startling truths. The dispatch the grass. Of four major generals present United States about 100 of them have been gave the outlines of a reported Wall street two, including Pakenham, were killed and a married, and the remaining 600 are busying themselves day and night to get into the matrimental band wagon, the wheels of which never cease turning, even in the

His clothes were not of the latest cut, his hat had come from last year and he wiped his broad wrinkled brow with a bright bandsua handkerchief as he entered a restaurant of good pretensions, relates the Chicago Record-Herald. Inside the door he hesitated and a watchful attendant with a dignified wave of his hand motioned him toward a vacant table. With a slight bow he followed the indicated direction and was received at the table by a stiff-looking waiter, who took his hat and faded umbrella, not rolled very smoothly.

waiter faced the watchful attendant and a smile went from one to the other. The old man used the bandana handkerchief again. as his brass-bowed spectacled eyes wandered over the four pages of the menu and returned again to the top of the first one. leaned with one hand on the table. As a

few seconds passed he unbended still more and leaned with both hands on the table. We have fine corned beef and cabbage, he said in a low voice, "and corned beef hash. The country sausages are very nice

"Very fine roast beef, lamb and pork," continued the waiter. "Nice mutton chops, too. You might start with vegetable soup." The old man turned over the menu

or light wines if you care for them.' The old gentleman laid down the menu, took off his glasses, straightened up and looked at the waiter. The waiter took his

"Certainly, sir," answered the waiter, as he assumed his original stiff position.

"Then why do you repeat them to me?" "I thought-"Don't do it again. Thought isn't becoming to you. I will have consomme royale, broiled pompano, fleuritta sauce, os du meunier grille, macaroni a la Nicienne, venison steak, vanilla souffle fritters, Chateau Margaux, cafe noir.

As the stiff waiter turned and looked at the watchful attendant neither smiled.

Some years ago, relates the New York Sun, a dispatch was received by a New York editor from the editor of a Chicago newspaper which had not a reputation for spotlessness, but which frequently pubscheme in which the Armours were deeply concerned and it asked the co-operation of the New York editor in ascertaining the A reporter was assigned to this work and he called upon the late H. O. Armour, who was in charge of the Armour interests in New York City.

When the reporter's errand was stated Mr. Armour was furious. He denounced the story of the receipt of such a dispatch from Chicago as a lie and the reporter's errand as part of some malicious stockjobber's scheme to affect the Armour prop-The reporter replied that when he said that such a dispatch had been received at his office he meant exactly what his words indicated, and he requested Mr. Armour again to tell him something about the story the dispatch centained or to say whether that story was false.

But Mr. Armour wouldn't do it. He only inveighed against the reporter's chief and repeated that that gentleman had not received any such telegram.

"I'll bet you \$1,000," Mr. Armour exclaimed, "that your editor cannot show me such a dispatch, and you tell him so!" "Mr. Armour," was the reply, "I do not carry \$1,000 or a check book, but if you will hold that bet open fifteen minutes I go out into the street and come back here and take it up with cash. It will only be necessary for me to see one of my nearby friends."

Mr. Armour mellowed somewhat after looking intently at the reporter for a moment. Then he said

Your word for it. The bet is good." The reporter went back to the square of the printing houses and recited his experience. He also made a strong request to be permitted to teach Mr. Armour a lesson as he put it, not by printing anything about his experience, but by showing him the telegram and forcing him to pay the bet, The request was granted and when Mr. Armour saw the dispatch he turned and wrote a check for \$1,000 for:hwith "Does this menu give the things you have that the dispatch lied. And at any rate ernor."

the reported scheme did not materialize in Wall street From that day Mr. Armour was a constant friend of the reporter and in turn had a friend in him; but no flery denial of the genuineness of his errands ever again met

the newspaper man in Mr. Armour's office.

and he had often to go there.

Characteristic Incidents and Anec

"That reminds me of a good story, in which Bob Taylor, thrice governor of Tennessee, figured," said a listener, "and it is, in my judgment, one of the prettiest and most pathetic stories connected with the life of this prince of humanitarians. It was during Bob Taylor's second term as governor. The governor is noted for his devotion to the fiddle, as he prefers to call it. and he has immortalized this old instrument in his celebrated lecture on 'The Fiddle and the Bow, for one of the cleverest bits of poetle flights in the lecture is a rustic skit which he devotes to his favorite musical instrument. The governor is never happier than when he is sawing some old tune of the mountains of Tennessee out of the violin. It has been said of him that he has fiddled his way to fame, but I would prefer to say that he fiddled his way into the hearts of his countrymen. It was on the first Christmas day of Governor Taylor's second term that a men walked into the big stone building on Capitol Hill at Nashville with a bundle in his hand. The governor was laughing and joking with a party of friends. 'Hello! a bottle of rye, I guess, he said, with his lips jovially pouting in the characteristic way, and then he unwrapped the package, and a plain, unvarnished fiddle, prettily carved, was disclosed, and

there was a note with it. "The governor's expression changed as he read the note; his countenance took on melancholy cast and a tear or two stole down his cheeks. The note was from a convict who had made the fiddle for the governor while confined in the walls of the penitentiary. The convict was a fiddler, too, and in the note he told the governor he hoped he would sit around the hearthstone in the evening with his own sweet family and play, as he would play if he were at home with his wife and babies. The governor called for a pardon blank, and in few minutes he filled out a pardon which gave the man his liberty. 'Tell him the governor says he may spend the balance of the holidays with his wife and bables,' said the kind-hearted executive as he turned to the man who had brought him the fiddle and the note, 'and tell him, too, that the governor will see that he gets back to his home.' And so he did, and that evening the governor gathered with his own sweet wife and babies around the hearthstone and ground out the old melodies which he had learned in his boyhood days in the mountains. And the next night the convict was with his family, fiddling and weeping, and handed it to the reporter. Then he said remembering affectionately the good gov-

young white girl was a prisoner of the her, had her indicted on the charge of a at Osaka and thence sent on to the Island

Philippines."

As the old man seated himself the stiff The stiff waiter unbended a little and

We can give you ham and eggs in a couple The old man continued to examine the

"All kinds of ples; fine pumpkin," said he waiter, as he bent lower. "Beer or ale,